

هذا من الأصول

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Oxford University Press

In this country we often think of the American university, with its much higher degree of private bene-

deed, what Professor Metzger "delocalization" is almost a necessary condition of the modern business trend in university education. As the size of the plant and community extend, the total capital investment in a university becomes socially crucial. As the number of subjects studied and disciplines pursued expands, it becomes more and more difficult to distinguish between the two. In the absence of an "overview" of a university: In the first place, it becomes harder for an over-all to exist. Growing without limit, it becomes one of the most fresh of business and government. Proliferating plant, government, and administration, it becomes an enormous complex which cannot be "rationalized" and "systematized," which is to say run on the lines of the large corporation. It tends to be a community, a society of

one that is really
opaque piece from the
1, who offers the only
interesting comment on the
war: "In the hands
those who are engaged
our debates have not
power of decision
traps." Others who do
Vulture is always ready to
Voltaire in historical perspective,
of immense difficulty fraught
many traps. Even so, he makes
strong case for attributing above
to Voltaire the revolution where
intellectual freedom, from being
servile, became a right. Some of

*From the portrait of Voltaire by
Nicolas de Largilliere.*

Beyond such factual mistakes lies the more vexed area of interpretation. The author's admiration of Voltaire lies "this side idolatry," he says, but that does not prevent him from pleading on his hero's behalf in a way some readers will find occasionally excessive. It would seem true that Voltaire was generally indifferent to money, especially once he became rich; however, the claim that "he never seems to have cared at all about money" is of a different order, and immediately contradicted by two stories of financial killings Voltaire ingeniously made up on bonds. The author too readily sides with Voltaire against his enemies. In particular, he might have indicated that Marivaux was a good deal more generous to Voltaire than vice versa. Even Frederick II's, odious detention of Voltaire at Anjoulet has an understandable motive that goes unexplained: here, Voltaire could have

Professor Chomsky's "modernization and development"

If the experience of our century has any lessons to offer intellectuals (two have acted significantly in its fortune), it is surely that a version of history is no guarantee of virtue. The academy, and the academic intellectual, do indeed have a moral responsibility. But it is the responsibility—conducted through the plural dialogue—of reminding us of the virtues of our virtues; and that can only be done by rejecting a single version of the modern world. The university needs to be called back not only to its radicalism but to its humanism. In so far as that is the aim of *The Dissenting Academy*, as for some contributors it is, the book has a very significant impetus behind it. In so far as it rides on the waves of the fashionable pieties of the new radicalism, a world of value in which virtue is now all too easily won, in which lies and false analysis are quite as abundant as they are in the opposed sectors, then the impetus may well itself go wrong.

COLONIALISM IN AFRICA 1870-1960

Advisory Board: P. L. BATH (I.S.E.), GORDON A. CRAIG (Stanford), J. D. FAY (Birmingham), D. JAMES (Harvard). A four-volume collaborative history of modern Africa sponsored by the Hoover Institution of Stanford University in California. The aim is to provide an up-to-date analysis of what is known about recent African history. Three later volumes will cover the political history from 1914 to 1960, economic history and social change during the colonial period. A fifth volume will be bibliographical.

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The most celebrated work of the Russian historian, philosopher and publicist, Prince M. M. Shcherbatov (1733-60), described as 'one of the most interesting conservative critics of Catherine and Peter and the effects of Europe on Russia'. A complete English translation faces the Russian text and Dr Lantini also provides a long introductory essay and extensive notes. 10s.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PR

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The way of decay

HENRI CHARRIERE: *Papillon*. 516pp. Paris: Laffont, 28fr.

For many weeks now this book has topped the best-seller list in France, and it is even rumoured to have been chosen as holiday reading by the President of the Republic. One can easily understand why. It is, in the first place, a marvellous adventure story told in a direct, colloquial style, as if it had been spoken into a tape-recorder by a born teller of tales. Secondly, it is an account of incredible suffering and resourcefulness, in total contrast to the average experiences of civilized life. M. Charrière is what the French call *une nature*, i.e., a strongly marked personality with a tremendous fund of temperament and courage. Although he came from a respectable family, as a young man he got himself involved in crime, in circumstances which he leaves completely vague, and was eventually condemned to life imprisonment in the penitentiary colony in French Guyana, after being convicted for murder. This book is the record of his experiences during the twelve years or so between the passing of the sentence in Paris in 1931 and M. Charrière's final achievement of freedom in Venezuela during the Second World War. A convict who takes to writing makes one think immediately of Jean Genet, but it is doubtful whether M. Charrière has ever heard of his illustrious predecessor, who must be a near contemporary. The admitted stimulus was *L'Australie*, by the late Albertine Sarrazin, and she, of course, may have been encouraged by Genet's example. M. Charrière happened to see *L'Australie* in Caracas and to learn that it had brought in a lot of money for its author. Since he was in financial difficulties, he thought that his much more extraordinary adventures

might also be turned to good account and, in time-honoured fashion, he wrote them down in a series of exercise-books and despatched them to publishers. We are assured in an editorial note that the text is more or less in its original state, and has only been pruned of a few obscure doubts, because conversations of thirty or forty years ago are given verbatim and some of the tropical episodes are strikingly reminiscent of eighteenth-century novels about Frenchmen in exotic climes. But perhaps one's suspicions are unjustified. M. Charrière stresses that, as a convict, he ruminates endlessly on his past, rehearsing in his mind all the things that had happened to him; send a man mad, is a great mental discipline. And the Noble Savage may, after all, be a myth with a foundation in fact.

"Papillon" was M. Charrière's name in the *milieu*, because he had a butterfly tattooed on his chest. He claims that he was entirely innocent of the killing for which he was condemned; another criminal had been blackmailed by the police into giving false evidence, and the prosecuting counsel was more skilled and unscrupulous than the defence. But M. Charrière was fortunate in going to the penitentiary colony with an intense sense of grievance. He was determined to survive and escape in order to return to Paris and slaughter all the people concerned with his condemnation. This murderous ambition filled his waking hours, polarized his personality and ensured that he was perfectly "motivated". The major events in the tale are the attempted escapes, which were extraordinarily ingenious, and led to fantastic adventures. For instance, M. Charrière lived alone, for several months, with a savage

Indian tribe, which adopted him and provided him with two wives. At a later stage, he set up house in Georgetown with a Hindu girl, whose father was a sorcerer. On yet another occasion, he collaborated with a Chinese charcoal-burner living on an island in the middle of a swamp, passable only in the wake of a pet pig which could sense where the ground had temporarily solidified. Even if some of these stories seem worthy of Baron Münchhausen or Cusanova, it must be admitted that M. Charrière makes a very good job of them. Cliché, the charcoal-burner with the pet pig, who disposes of intruders by murdering them and putting their bodies to smoulder along with his wood, is unforgettable whether as a reality or an invention. So is the Colombian drug-invention through which the tide rises twice a day, flooding the cells to waist height and driving up a herd of rats; or the Irish nuns who smuggle a group of escapees through a customs post in their convent cart but are so upset nervously that they have to jump into the bushes immediately afterwards to relieve themselves.

But the main impression that remains is of the appalling underworld of crime and punishment — "le chemin de la pourriture", as M. Charrière calls it. No doubt society would be polluted, yet prisons and penitentiary colonies are like some boarding-schools, rotting dumps where moral and psychological decay spread apace. In Europe, they are no doubt bad enough, but in the wider and more primitive conditions of South America the conditions seem to be unspeakable. Even so, some loyalties survive. And M. Charrière, who believes in the possibility of redemption and not, like Genet, in the nihilistic destruction of society, tells some remarkable stories about honour among thieves and murderers. But more typical is a macabre tale about an escaped convict with a wooden leg who murdered his boy-lover in order to eat him, when food was short. Later, other members of the escape party murdered him in his turn and used the wooden leg to roast his flesh. When the group were recaptured, and the facts became known the other convicts had lots of laughs.

Primary games

RALPH HARPER: *The World of the Thriller*. 139pp. Cleveland: Case Western Reserve University Press (American University Publishers Group). £2 7s.

To end a critique of the thriller with parallels to St. John of the Cross and his dark night of the soul is, on the face of it, ridiculous. But with interpretive as opposed to analytic criticism the writer may make what pattern he can of the material, and that they are illuminating. On both counts Mr. Harper's book succeeds surprisingly well.

The material he uses is limited and classic, ranging from *The Riddle of the Sands* through Buchan, Ambler, Greene to Le Carré and Fleming. The parallels he finds it proper to draw, from Plato to Kafka and Sartre, are impressive but, in the event, unpretentious. Mr. Harper does not see the thriller as "escape" literature in any pejorative sense of the word; he early makes the simple point that among its devotees are many who need no escape from reality. That it offers satisfactory patterning of the chaos that is life is obvious, that it is, in a sense, "the very opposite of what Camus called 'the absurd'". Mr. Harper grants that the thriller is an aspect of, in Tolkien's phrase, the primary world, the world of many people's private fantasies; but a world richer, less boring than our own fantasies usually become. Yet it is also in direct relation to our contemporary world in that it is a crisis literature, the literature that has "arisen in the same century as a crisis theology and an existentialist philosophy". Importantly, the thriller is about identity and loneliness.

In this situation of our times, the thriller exists as something of a *Pilgrim's Progress* (one parallel Mr. Harper does not draw), presenting examples of courage and responsibility, of moral choice and action in a sphere where deceit is a necessary weapon. Yet it is certain, he asks, that our identification is always with the hero? Not only may our distinction of good and bad be no more

than the decision to act and ourselves good, but, as Ambler introduced the thriller, often introduced the danger.

On almost every page he throws out stimulating ideas, most are explored — over-ingeniously — others just beneath the surface, worth notice. For instance, Harper frequently uses the word "game", and does so as a game, and does so as a game. (He is wrong, it is not a game, it is a game.)

What of the Labour supporter since having struck my first blows for my perfect study at school, the doubts which have occasionally since then have for the most part been short-lived. But now for years, like many other party members, I have been in the country, I have a sense of purpose waiting for me, until finally I have decided to make a ruthless stocktaking.

There is another kind of game, the game of the thriller, the kind of man he needs to comment on "a good man's society" says less than it is. Harper has recently been suggested as the kind of man he needs to comment on "a good man's society" says less than it is. Harper has recently been suggested as the kind of man he needs to comment on "a good man's society" says less than it is.

The stuff of politics

STOPHER MAYHEW: *Party Games*. 176pp. Hutchinson. 30s.

A scrupulous person whose has through the years been away from his church or find either of making a new surrender of spirit. Mr. Christopher Mayhew has been in torment about his Party and about his own as a game. (He is wrong, it is not a game, it is a game.)

What were Mr. Mayhew's hopes of yesterday? That model societies can be built by Government action; that contentment can be created by increases in national income; that individuals who are unequal in intelligence and ability can be equals in power or wealth; that envy can be eliminated by eliminating class, or class itself eliminated by the victory of one of the classes. There must be an end to hoping to find in politics an overriding personal faith, a substitute for moral or religious convictions.

What, then, are Mr. Mayhew's new hopes for tomorrow, after the flex between Labour and the unions have been weakened and after it has at last sunk in that elections vote not as producers but as consumers? He hopes for a Labour Party with a lower, more informal relation with the unions; "a party which is un-organized, tolerant, classless, decentralized, held together by the radical temper of its membership rather than by political dogma or class interests"; and he hopes for a form of politics in which there will be an end to the sham of all-out warfare "when the real difference between the parties no longer justifies it". The political system is antiquated and the present party confrontation is sterile.

Almost every politician worth his salt would admit the cogency of some of Mr. Mayhew's attacks on the lies and hypocrisies of party politics during the past twenty years. He is not the first, nor will he be the last, to be sickened by them. There is a profound sense in which it may be said that there is no longer any meaningful difference in attitude or ideology between

the parties. Their records have a deadly similarity; the debates between them are sterile; their rivalry inhibits new ideas or political alliances; they frustrate the expression of opinion in Parliament; they prop up incompetent Ministers; they waste the time and energy of Ministers and M.P.s alike; they divide the nation.

It is also needful to place Mr. Mayhew's denunciation of the party game in the full political context. Whatever the faults of the system

of our political system and practice needs, in fairness to his party and party leaders, to be placed in a personal context. He is, after all, a Minister who resigned on a thoroughly sound issue, and who later, as a backbencher with his political career at its peak, had the bitter experience of seeing the Cabinet accept the withdrawal from East of Suez for which he had argued in vain. No politician of Mr. Mayhew's high intelligence and principle could suffer that without psychological trauma. The author's restraint in dealing with this particular episode is admirable, but it must still influence his general argument.

Some of Mr. Mayhew's admiring readers might even bring the personal and the fuller political contexts into stereoscopic view. They might say that by his light for the Navy in Cabinet and his eventual resignation Mr. Mayhew created some of the drama that helped in the end to change government policy. For Ministers are also people, and therefore the stuff of politics.

Relieving tensions

JOHN W. BURTON: *Conflict and Communication*. 246pp. Macmillan. £2 6s.

It is a commonplace of Western philosophy that questions of attitude and conduct can be reduced to questions of knowledge and understanding. Virtue is knowledge, to understand all is to forgive all; once a rational man has recognized the right thing to do, he will surely perform it. It is natural to try to extend these ethical principles into politics, and so into international relations. Many statesmen of many nations have conscientiously tried to do so. Unfortunately they have generally seen the facts in dispute in a different light from each other. Hence the bitter conflict between equally good men, equally convinced that their case is morally unassailable. Hence, too, the hypothesis of certain academics that many disputes could be resolved if the principals could be brought together in the right atmosphere and invited to check their assumptions with each other in the presence of an impartial expert.

This process is called by Dr. Burton "controlled communication". Its object is to bring about "reperception" on both sides: in other words, to enlarge the area of common ground and to enable each side to see the same facts from the other side's point of view, if not to eliminate the conflict altogether. It is admittedly a virtually untried process. So far as can be judged from the veiled language used by Dr. Burton, the nearest to a practical test took place in 1965, when two governments involved in an unidentified dispute, were invited

to co-operate in this academic enquiry by sending representatives who could reflect the views of their governments to take part in discussions in the presence of a panel of political and social scientists.

The outcome is described as "most rewarding academically", which suggests that there was no practical outcome and that the participants were in no sense plenipotentiaries or negotiators. Although one other test-case is mentioned, in 1966, the rest of the book consists almost entirely of theoretical analysis of the technique, in which actual conflicts are mentioned only as examples of what might be done.

It is natural that Dr. Burton, as a former official of the Australian Department of External Affairs and a delegate to the U.N. Charter Conference in 1945, should be sceptical about overestimating the technical possibilities. It is a pity, however, that the techniques are so minutely and minutely described that it is hard to see how they could be successful in the real world.

Nevertheless, a number of valuable suggestions are uncovered by Dr. Burton's analysis. Some of them are more helpful in understanding normal relations, and therefore may contribute to preventing breakdown rather than to reconciliation. He points to the fact that there are often different levels of dispute and divisions within the ranks on both sides. Sometimes internal tensions are at the root of external conflicts; sometimes what seems to be simply a boundary dispute may have sociological roots; sometimes, class conflict is superimposed on racial conflict. There are so many variable factors that "controlled communication" can only be achieved by a team, not by a single expert: it is a task for sociologists, psychologists, historians, political scientists and lawyers as well as experts in international relations. In examining past attempts at resolving international disputes, Dr. Burton makes the interesting point that they have moved progressively further away from any overt or tacit presumption of coercive powers in the hands of the third party. What is new about his own technique is that the third party should not even assume the role of judge, arbitrator or mediator, but merely be an analyst of fact.

Conflict and Communication cannot be regarded as a primer on the resolution of conflict, simply because his technique has hardly yet reached even the experimental stage. It would be helpful to have a few case studies, even if they involved only academics on both sides. The time might then come in due course when governments would allow first civil servants and then ministers to take part and then the outcome to be revealed. If the present stage of "controlled communication" can only be regarded as a dead end, it is hard to see how it could be successful in the real world.

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Crime in short

DESMOND BAGLEY: *The Spoilers*. 317pp. Collins. 25s.

A rich man's daughter dies in heroin-induced squalor. Her death and the distinctive character of her doctor are sufficiently well and realistically established for the novel to hold its own after the doctor becomes a fairly conventional anti-drug-trade hero in the Middle East. And Mr. Bagley still has original tricks to play, such as full directions on how to smuggle concealed arms in a Land Rover, and how always to win at tossing coins by use of games theory — though the present reviewer's own trial of the latter was inconclusive.

LILIAN JACKSON BRAUN: *The Cat Who Turned On Off*. 192pp. Collins. 21s.

Miss Braun knows about cats, journalism and antiquities, and has used them all in this thriller, just as the blurb claims. Her stories about aging journalist Quilleran and his detective Siamese are a bit girly, but likeable by anyone who likes rather old-fashioned American lady-written detection.

KENNETH GILES: *Death Cracks a Bottle*. 192pp. Gollancz. 25s.

Jollier but less farcical, less dyspeptic and uxorious than of late (but wives cannot have babies for ever). Inspector Henry James is back to wards his old form in this nicely com-

plicated tale of mayhem at the vineyards. In his effective emphasis on fruit types, Kenneth Giles sometimes recalls Margery Allingham at her best. Two many surnames here begin with S.

WILLIAM HAGGARD: *The Daubtful Disciple*. 192pp. Gollancz. 25s.

For the second time (if one recollects the canon rightly) a successor must be found for Charles Russell of the Executive. The earlier candidate seems to have been dropped, for here it is a new man, Richard Laver, who takes over, to be immediately confronted with a security problem involving a British evangelist, a German tycoon, an upper-class African, and a selective biological weapon. All that's wrong is that the characters live in another world than ours.

J. J. MARRIC: *Gideon's Power*. 192pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 25s.

Among the many different kinds of thriller written by "J. J. Marric" under one name or another, his straightforward manly Scotland Yard stories of Commander Gideon are the most efficient and convincing; and here is another, principally concerned with "engineered" power failures.

JAMES MUNRO: *The Innocent Bystanders*. 222pp. Herbert. 25s.

James Munro has great ingenuity, toughness and pace which are used

to advantage in this story of a munition agent, and an escape from a Russian labour camp. Miss Munn lacks what his best too more than formal type people.

JACK NICKLE SMITH: *Is the Miss Finch?* 150pp. 10s.

Are women spies presented to be the new big thing in the Miss Finch is the third to go, and this jolly little tale supports supposition.

RHONA PETRIE: *Despatch of 1922*. Gollancz. 25s.

When, with her last book, Petrie invented Nassim, she would-be, British, Sudanese working in Geneva, many more of her "Miss Petrie" tales, but Petrie seems to have been quickish, individually, and only another "efficient" anxious to settle his own account with a decent real Britisher, become involved in a hardly less amazing plot. Is Reyealed.

RENN TASHENT: *Marl*. 146pp. 10s.

Treasure is the theme of this novel, and the development of the Hussite movement.

The Athlone Press UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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P. OWEN

This book aims to discuss as rigorously as possible the Christian claim to know God as a transcendent and personal reality. The underlying thesis is that although God's existence cannot be logically demonstrated, it can be known by spiritual intuition, and Mr Owen seeks to show that intuition and the various forms of religious experience it generates are entirely reasonable. 485 11071 80s

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R. BETTS

A collection of essays by the late Professor Betts mainly on central and eastern medieval Czech history, in particular the life and times of Jan Hus and the development of the Hussite movement. 485 11071 20s

Literate upswing

W. H. G. ARMYTAGE: *The Russian Influence on English Education*. 137pp. £1. D. G. WATTS: *Environmental Studies*. 118pp. 18s. (Paperback, 9s.). GEOFFREY R. ROBERTS: *Reading in Primary Schools*. 109pp. 18s. (Paperback, 8s.). Routledge and Kegan Paul.

These three books form part of the "Students Library of Education" which is edited by Professor J. W. Tibble, formerly of the University of Leicester. Leicester has long had the reputation of having one of the most distinguished schools of education in the country, and its contributions to educational thought and practice have been important. This series justifies its origins: it is intended primarily for students of education who are preparing to become teachers, either in the graduate departments of education or in colleges of education. But many of the books will be of great interest to practising teachers, to parents, and to others interested in the progress of children and what is happening in schools.

Professor Armitage has written a series of books on the relationship of foreign education to English education. The present volume, *The Russian Influence on English Education*, the second to be published, is an important essay on these links.

His bibliography shows wide reading and his thesis is characteristically brave and well-argued: his view is that the inspiration that Russia has offered, either because it was the communist paradise or because of the actual achievements of Soviet spacemen, has been founded upon a vision of the possibility of creating, through education and economic and social reform, a well-rounded human personality. Professor Armitage points out that in many respects this is the only positive vision that is offered to us by a foreign education system at the present time. Whether Soviet practice matches Soviet ideals is, of course, a completely separate issue that he does not shrink.

Mr. Watts's *Environmental Studies* is a contribution to curriculum studies: it is an attempt to suggest the way in which studying environmental studies can be particularly helpful in developing a child's perceptions and understanding. This is a modest, well-informed and useful book which will be of great help, particularly to primary school teachers.

Reading in Primary Schools, by Mr. Roberts, is an important and interesting book, as it explains in simple terms modern theories of reading and does so in a most convincing way. A book of this kind is by far the most useful way of refuting the wilder ideas put forward by the educational writers who are now coming into fashion, and who allege that literacy has declined. It has not.

Anyone for belonging?

OTTO L. SHAW: *Prisons of the Mind*. 243pp. Allen and Unwin. £2 10s. PATRICIA ELTON MAYO: *The Making of a Criminal*. 147pp. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. £2 4s.

Otto L. Shaw, headmaster of Red Hill School, which is conspicuously successful in the rehabilitation of maladjusted boys of superior intelligence, is a magistrate and a member of the council of the Magistrates' Association. From his own account he is also a practising, if not a professional—the latter point is not made entirely clear—psychiatrist. Patricia Elton Mayo, after Newnham and the Harvard Business School, worked in labour relations in industry before becoming a research worker and consultant in various aspects of criminology. The outstandingly good record of Mr. Shaw's school is there to prove that the methods which he has evolved have helped hundreds of boys to work through their problems and grow into stable and effective adults. It remains true that the pages from a composite case-book which he uses to show the way in which early frustrations and misunderstandings can lead to grave troubles at adolescence often fail to involve the reader in the reality behind them. Some, too, are likely to question Mr. Shaw's acceptance of breast hunger and oral deprivation as the root of so many evils.

With Miss Mayo the impact of the original experience is reinforced rather than muffled by her methodical documentation. It was her work among prisoners in nine European countries which first awakened her interest in "delinquency areas", that is, communities whose system of values and morals is not that of the parent society and, most significantly, not that which governs the schools in which its children are educated and whose crime rate is above the average. She devoted five years to a parallel study in depth of two of them, now housing estates in Marseilles and Wrexham respectively. For those who do not know it the latter may seem a surprising choice, but Wrexham is by no means typical of "stad North Wales". It is a half-bred border town with a rough industrial history, where there is a tradition of freedom with boot and list. While her findings obviously include the fact that, in these areas as elsewhere, certain people get into trouble for purely individual reasons, they prove incontestably that adolescent crime will proliferate in societies which condone it, and that adolescent offenders will almost inevitably grow up into adult criminals when

there is a visibly successful criminal class on which they can model themselves and into which they may hope to graduate. The helplessness of a "good" home to prevail against the influence of a delinquent adolescent culture is illustrated at Marseilles, where middle-class children who live on the housing estate escape it only if their parents manage to segregate them completely from their contemporaries.

She does not herself ascribe a single cause to the development of delinquent communities but she has no hesitation in seeing them as "one of the contemporary symptoms of alienation", nor in declaring her conviction that unless the "rising tide" of that alienation can be stopped we shall be faced "not only by more delinquent sub-cultures but by anarchist rebellion in the universities and in the politics of Scotland and Wales among other symptoms

Selection team

HAROLD PERKIN: *Key Professor*. 268pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. £2 5s.

It was a nice idea to give this history of the Association of University Teachers an arresting title, for the book carries an appeal that goes far beyond its central theme. Professor Perkin sees the dons as the educators and selectors of the other professions. His book sticks to its primary purpose, but it also manages to reflect wonderfully well half a century of social change. The cohorts of the educated are on the march and Professor Perkin's A.U.T. is up there in the van.

Not that the primary purpose of the book does not contain material enough to buttonhole the general reader: the A.U.T. has always been a body to make the imagination boggle. Half political pressure-group and half a companionship of scholars, it approaches all its activities as if it was editing the text of Sophocles. Even its nomenclature has been peticularly: its central council is really its general assembly; and for a long time its members (never mind the outsiders) cannot have known where the duties of its executive secretary ended and those of its honorary general secretary began. With its local associations often at loggerheads with the council, and the council in dispute with the executive, its proceedings have often combined the maximum of wordage with the minimum of relevance. It is the spiritual home

Comparative rulings

JEAN BLONDEL (Editor): *Comparative Government*. 270pp. Macmillan. £2 10s. (Paperback, £1.)

Books of readings are a well-established adjunct to Politics courses at American universities, though a relatively new development here. While American students can afford large volumes, ours cannot. Compare Professor Blondel's new *Comparative Government* reader, 270 pages in small format, with Eckstein and Apter's earlier *Comparative Politics Reader*, 720 pages in large format and double columns. If size restricts the editor, the width of a subject such as Comparative Politics forces him to be almost impossibly selective. The result is bound to be rather personal. While this does not matter overmuch in America, where the student can afford to purchase numerous textbooks and where classes are so large that adoption by only some universities is enough to justify publication, our students buy only few books and our classes are relatively small, so that success depends on

wider adoption. But our university lecturers are remarkably jealous of their independence and do not take kindly to textbooks organized around the courses of other teachers.

To give Professor Blondel credit, he has tried to make his reader fairly comprehensive—but size alone would make that impossible. Nor can his book be taken as the alternative: a sampling of many different ways of studying the subject. Ten of the twenty-seven items are taken from three books readily available to students. Two of them, indeed, are likely to appear on the required reading lists of most Comparative Politics courses. A more useful way of editing a reader may be to regard it less as a course textbook than as a collection of not readily accessible material; but only three of Professor Blondel's items come from periodicals. The reader will nevertheless find a ready—and deserved—market. The student can afford the paperback edition, whether it fits his course or not; and it does fill a gap as the "burb" says. Most Comparative Government textbooks have

been country-by-country and recently published American texts have concentrated usefully on studies of the policy-making process in Britain, France, Germany, Russia. Professor Blondel's book is truly comparative, somewhat towards the "East-West" approach.

The study of Comparative Government is becoming a "scientific" and theory-driven discipline. It is, finally, an outsider's eye on the world, and while that placing remote, it can produce effects beyond the little "equilibrium" of the social sciences. It is, finally, an outsider's eye on the world, and while that placing remote, it can produce effects beyond the little "equilibrium" of the social sciences. It is, finally, an outsider's eye on the world, and while that placing remote, it can produce effects beyond the little "equilibrium" of the social sciences.

The end of the line

PORTER: A Porter Folio. 70pp. Porcupine Press. 25s.

most prominent and gifted of literary ex-Australians to date, Porter has no Nolan-style Ned figures to provide a tunnel through the most of the stuff in the profane anthologies of contemporary (Australian verse) and the few other devoted directly to the home-land by now years behind him. Behind him is the giddy period of every Australian writer makes the break and which is to be called the Transfer. "Who is Peter Porter?" asks Stephen Spender testily in the appearance of *Penguin Poets 2* (Amis, Moraes, our man as if the answer were that he was some chap who had a peck of pickled pepper.

Meanwhile and until recently Mr. Porter was busily overhauling his own work as he waded deeper into the British experience—Chelsea, the agencies, the Jensen set—when the world has since come to be called the Scene. Poems half-eclectic and half-half-eclectic, the luxurious. He could have been the prophet of the new thing

(indeed O. I. likewise an ex-Australian happening, invited him in, but in those pages his work looked ill at ease, what with its long words except that his cultivation was working against him as a poet. "It's a Condé Nast world," he wrote, accurately, but he did not have a Condé Nast mind, he had a contemplative one. Since which time the real Condé Nast poets have moved in. The Australian alienated by a European intelligence arrives in Europe in time to find the European inheritance being shouted down by a volunteer militia of variously clad trendies marching faithfully in formation. It is a rich situation for satire, and it is quite possible that the desperation induced is the real reason for the streaks of dreadfully careless writing which continually turn up in Peter Porter's work, otherwise the product of a man with a genuine formal sense. There is something in the poetry which believes that the poetry is reaching no one, that it has no future. The Fil City, Mr. Porter's Auden-esque pleasure dome, is not even Auden-esque: not imagined or even wilful, not believed for a possible future, and certainly not extrapolated from anything or anywhere in the present. To find an illuminat-

oldiering on

JOSE MACBETH: *A War Quartet*. 40pp. Macmillan. 42s.

JOHN SCANNELL: *Epithets of War*. 40pp. Eyre and Spottiswoode. 18s.

JOHN MCGOUGH: *Watchwords*. 40pp. Cape. 21s. (Paperback, 10s.)

JOHN GRAHAM: *Good Luck to you*. 40pp. Cape. 21s. (Paperback, 10s.)

JOHN WILLIAMS: *Mahler*. 40pp. Cape. 21s. (Paperback, 10s.)

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In context

M. A. GOLDBERG: *The Poetics of Romanticism: Toward a reading of John Keats*. 186pp. Yellow Springs. The Aniloch Press \$6. Distributed by The Kent State University Press.

What Professor Goldberg seems to be advocating is that we should study Keats in particular, and the Romantics in general, in a literary, philosophical and historical tradition: very much the approach exemplified in W. J. Bate, though Professor Goldberg does not go all the way with Bate in certain points of interpretation. What this seems to involve is a refutation of those New Critics in general, and Professor Cleanth Brooks in particular, who try to analyse the poems in *vacuo*, without any reference to their historic and literary setting.

The qualifying "seems" is necessary, since Professor Goldberg's tactful anxiety not to rock the boat of American academic criticism leads him, one suspects to adopt a style of cautious and open-ended as that of T. S. Eliot, with whom he nevertheless pretty surely disagrees. It also leads him into a number of more or less interesting digressive discussions on, say, the history of the Elgin Marbles, other treatments of the Endymion myth, the mechanistic classicism of the Age of Reason, and the world of Kafka, on one of whose works, we are told, Professor Goldberg has actually based a verse-play.

The argument is persuasive and humane apart from one extraordinary Shakespearean pun on Professor Brooks's surname, and has the welcome quality of quoting more than frequently from what Keats himself wrote both in poems and letters.

How much all this contributes to a reading of Keats' may not be altogether certain, but on the whole the author substantiates his suggestion that the Romantics represent another aspect of classicism, rather than a revolt from it. It is strange, however, that he has made no mention of some of the prime sources of the Classical idea in the Romantic poets, and that he neglects to the point of never mentioning it the remarkable Four-book of Wordsworth's *The Excursion*.

CHATTO & WINDUS

September 25th publications

Vernon Bartlett
THE PAST OF PASTIMES 35s.

Grant Hugo
BRITAIN IN TOMORROW'S WORLD
Principles of Foreign Policy 35s.

M. C. Bradbrook
SHAKESPEARE THE CRAFTSMAN
(1968 Clark Lectures) 30s.

Jerome Meckier
ALDOUS HUXLEY:
Satire and Structure 36s.

LANDMARK LIBRARY

Oliver Onions
THE STORY OF RAGGED ROBYN 27s.

S. Baring-Gould
MEHALAH 25s.

ing parallel to his use of the past, especially his debt to the heritage of European music, you would have to go to the Montale of the years between the wars and find even more acutely in the Anglo-Australian than in the Italian the sense that the tradition is failing and that the old assumption (I will refer to those gone and those to come will refer to me) is no longer tenable.

Mr. Porter parades his culture in every sense, so that England may take a last look. The role (Eliot's role) of the visitor who knows the place better than the inhabitants retains its power. Cold comfort for the hip, but news for the mandarin.

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bird plants eaten by caterpillar standing pure white.

Mr. Graham's poems combine an intense visual sense with a wryly dispassionate, throwaway tone, they seem unsure how serious they are supposed to be. Few of them succeed as complete achievements; there is a good deal of thematic thinness and overdone internal rhyme, but in a poem like "Furnished Attic" and one or two others, Mr. Graham shows a degree of talent.

Jonathan Williams's *Mahler* is a series of poems written while actually listening to Mahler's music. The result of this somewhat gratuitous technique is a sequence of mainly pretentious, occasionally striking, imitative fragments, larded with literary references and unattributed quotations. Despite some local successes, one feels that Mr. Williams might have done better to switch off the record-player and concentrate on the poetry.

Blok buster

BORIS SOLOVIEV: *Poet i yego podvig*. 78pp. Moscow: Sovetski Pisatel. 2r. 23k.

This is the second, enlarged edition of a study of the work of Alexander Blok, which first appeared in 1965. It is a long book, far too long, and is devoted above all to recurrent themes in Blok's writing: with a few exceptions, such as "The Twelve" poems are not considered in their own right, but as contributions to a larger story. This "novel in verse" as the poet himself once called his collected poems, shows the lyrical hero following the long and hard road from early mystical isolation, through the desperation and destruction of the years of reaction, to a final fulfillment, the "unexpected joy" of 1917. A great many pages are devoted to the pre-Revolutionary poems, but they are usually seen as preparations for "The Twelve". This involves some distortion. So, too, does the excessively pious image of Blok as knight-errant. It is true that his idea of poetry concentrated more on sincerity and sacrifice than on the making of art-works, but one imagines that he might have been embarrassed by this sort of confusion between writing and living.

Henry Graham is also a Liverpool poet, but a more serious one than Mr. McGough. He combines the Liverpool wit with a different, more discursive kind of poetry, quirky and private but rarely obscure, crammed with a bizarre personal imagery of birds, flowers and moons:

burn discarded bargoes
then turn their electric cold
into moonflowers, revealing

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THE TIMES
T.L.S.

18th Year SEPTEMBER 18 1969 No. 3,525

Eye-openers

One reason, perhaps, for the degeneration of the illustrated book during the present century is that the main European book-producing countries have developed such widely different attitudes to it. In France, traditionally the most visually conscious of them all, the characteristic genre is the *livre d'artiste*, where the illustrations quite swamp the text in the manner described in our review of W. J. Strachan's *The Artist and the Book in France* (August 7).

In England, largely blind and overwhelmingly literary, illustration is treated as something for the nursery and the coffee-table, a suspect, if not actually contemptible, distraction from the serious business of reading; on their side our artists tend to encourage this by regarding "illustrative" and "literary" as dirty words. Only in Germany is there still a reasonably close alliance between image and text, exemplified not only in a unique school of artist-writers (from Barlach and Kubin down to Günter Grass) but in the persistence of the old-fashioned notion that illustrated books are quite as much for the ordinary reader as for the collector of limited (signed, fancily bound and doubtless unread) editions.

It is thus to the German-speaking countries that we must now look for any hope of an appropriate attitude to book illustration in this increasingly visually dominated age. There we find a number of distinctive trends. First, there is a tradition of fluent, but fairly literal illustrative draughtsmanship going back to Karl Walder (Robert's brother) and Hans Meid and through them to Menzel. There is the Expressionist heritage, still evident in present-day woodcuts and linocuts, as well as in the work of such surviving masters as Malsere and Dix. There is the counter-tendency of the 1920s, with

its much cooler use of photography and caricature, as seen above all in the publications of the pre-1933 Malik-Verlag. More recently there have been interesting developments both in the field of concrete poetry—where verbal and visual often fuse completely—and in the kind of bold but closely integrated illustration practised by many of the younger artists.

Though the bibliophile establishment in Germany seems at once more catholic and less cut off from normal reading than that in other countries—which is perhaps why one still gets proper cloth bindings on ordinary books there—it draws a tacit line under the first two of these categories, leaving the third unacknowledged and the others to struggle along in a semi-underground way. That at least is our conclusion from two recent attempts to provide a comprehensive running survey of German book illustration: the handily sized volumes of *Die Buchillustration in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz seit 1945*, of which two have so far appeared, and the thrice-yearly magazine *Illustration 63*. Both are creditable and intelligently organized productions. Thus each issue of *Illustration 63* includes not only a number of very adequate offset reproductions, but half-a-dozen or so loose specimen pages signed by the illustrators; it deals in its articles and notes, with past as well as present and with foreign schools as well as German; and in-depth giving biographical details of the illustrators represented it very practically gives their addresses. The handbook which is selected and published by Wolfgang Tieszen, a former pupil of Gottfried de Beaulieu now turned bookseller not far from Frankfurt airport, also makes generally successful use of offset, though the example of Christoph Meckel's work seems unfairly grey. It reproduces a redneck opening from each selected book with, facing it, one of the illustrations as near as possible to actual size. Its first volume gives fifty examples covering the years 1945-59, its second forty-five covering 1960-65; there is also a general introduction by the director of the Klingspor Museum together with biographical and bibliographical notes on the artists, some of whom have illustrated more than 100 books.

In both cases the impression given is of an orthodoxy of which a good part is a bit dull—at least to the outsider. Unlike the magazine, the handbook contains nothing below the level of the second-rate; but not very much rises above, partly because the more eminent artists represented (such as Beckmann, Dix, Arp and Baumeister) are mostly shown below their best, and partly because some of the most brilliant and original work now being done in Germany, for instance that of Bayle and Figer, is not represented. In *Illustration 63* there were admittedly articles last year on such representatives of the newer trend as Günther Bruno Fuchs and the Haacklin and Eremiten presses (at Pforzheim and Stierstadt respectively), but in the context they still look like outsiders and no unformed reader would judge them to be part of a quite extensive and very interesting movement. The most original illustrators so far accepted into the canon appear to be Imre Reiner, whose use of a more or less nineteenth-century wood-engraving technique to convey a contemporary vision is both skilful and effective, and the forty-four-year-old Hamburg engraver-typer, Otto Rohse, whose use of a more or less nineteenth-century wood-engraving technique to convey a contemporary vision is both skilful and effective. The subject of a convincing tribute by Bertold Hack in *Impressum* some two years ago.

These particular artists apart, however, the German attitude emerges as less forward-looking than it really is. What is emphasized above all, in both publications, is a continuing tradition which draws naturally on both the Expressionist and the pre-Expressionist schools and is often content to reillustrate the same familiar books rather than to establish the sort of definitive versions achieved by Tenniel for *Alice* or by Josef Lada for *Schwätzchen*. If the arbiter of French illustration is the gallery-owner and that of English the literary critic, in Germany the established authority appears to be the book designer, who induces an illustration neither as an independent work of art nor as a hole in the prose but as one element in a completely produced volume. Obviously this places a premium on efficiency rather than on originality or high ambition, for book designers are not necessarily the best judges either of

artistic inspiration or of affinity, so that even the best (such as de Beaulieu) are often picked illustrators who fall dumpy between the two. Not that efficiency is sneezed at, but given the vitality of the smaller West presses, something that no any visitor to the Frankfurt Fair the German illustrators ought to be seen as doing much more than that. Fully representative, well-selected travelling which covered everything fine book design (with the for concrete poetry and even joke) picture-books open quite a few eyes. For the really important tradition in this is in one not of mere competence of managing to reconcile original inspiration and patience and technical craftsmanship. This was the their various fields, of Ego-graphies and Brecht and Haus, and it is also that of Otto Rohse, but of all enterprises as the Raddolfer and Edition Hansjörg May one that the rest of a lot needed to learn more than a

Illustration 63 is published this year by Verlag C. W. Memminger, Seyffriedstr. 2, D-7000 Stuttgart 70. Each issue of *Illustration 63* costs DM 20.50 per issue or DM 100 for a year's subscription. *Die Buchillustration in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz seit 1945*, edited by Wolfgang Tieszen, introduction by Hans A. B. publishing by the editor from September 2, Nachdruckverbot. DM 50 per volume.

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Folklore's heyday

AND M. DORSON: *The British Folk-Lore Society: A History*. 518pp. £4 4s. 6d. M. DORSON (Editor): *British Customs and Savage Myths*. 2 vols. Vol. I, 402pp. Vol. II, 407pp. £3 3s. each. Routledge & Kegan Paul.

parts of the world other than the United Kingdom, but notably in Germany, Scandinavia, and the United States, the folklorists long ago achieved a thoroughgoing academic respectability. The chief practitioners, university professors of high social prestige who conducted ground-level semi-mathematical studies with the last incomprehensibility of astrophysicists, the structure of ontology. Anyone who doubts this, only take a look at *FF* (Folklore Forum), issued from the Folklore Society of the University of Publications, but country folklorists remain what they have been, an intellectual minority for middle-headedness, a mixture of scholarly collecting and crack-pot

From this point of view folklore is simply a rag-bag of anything that seems eccentric to those who claim to be sophisticated. The prospectus of the first volume of *Folk-Lore Record* (1878), the precursor of *Folk-Lore*, declared that it would contain "those scattered notes on the popular superstitions, legends and ballads, which are almost the only traces of the primitive mythology of our islands", while the *Handbook of Folklore* (1890), revised (1914) has a definition running for half a paragraph:

Folklore is... the generic term under which the traditional Beliefs, Customs, Stories, Songs and Sayings current among backward peoples or retained by the uncivilized classes of more advanced peoples are comprehended and included. It comprises only and barbaric beliefs about the world of Nature, animate and inanimate, about human nature and things made by man, about spirit world and man's relations to it; about witchcraft, spells, charms, amulets, luck, omens, disease and death. It further includes customs and rites as to marriage and inheritance, childhood and adult life, and as to festivals, warfare, hunting, fishing, cattle-keeping, etc.; also myths, legends, folk-tales, ballads, songs, proverbs, riddles and nursery rhymes.

The significant words in all this rag-bag are backward, uncivilized, early and barbaric which, as can be seen, are treated as synonyms. This provides the clue to our cyclic folkloric history. The period during which folklore was accepted as a subject of at least approximate academic respectability in this country was almost exactly coincident with the currency of unilinear theories of social evolution among the professional anthropologists. Tylor's *Primitive Culture* (1871) set the style at the beginning, the twelve-volume edition of Frazer's *The Golden Bough* (1915) marks its close. Basic to the whole epoch is the assumption that a rationalist-agnostic monogamous society, backed up by late Victorian technology and a paternalistic Pax Britannica, is the

oldest of the Folk-Lore Society were to get around to reading Lévi-Strauss on the theme of *La Pensée sauvage*. The term folklorist itself was an 1846 coinage of W. J. Thoms designed to replace the earlier expression "popular antiquities", which was in turn simply a euphemism for "quaint and amusing customs of the uneducated classes". The educated gentry had long been accustomed to enter themselves and their children by reading scrapbook anecdotes about the superstitions of their less privileged contemporaries. Significantly, the earliest of these collections, published in 1836, was written in Latin. But by the end of the eighteenth century snobbery was moving down the social scale, and the literate middle-class whose members could take comfort from the stupid inferiority of their neighbours was expanding very rapidly. In this context, the massive Brand-Elis compendium *Observations on Popular Antiquities: chiefly illustrating the origin of our Village Customs, Ceremonies and Superstitions* (1813), which was itself a summary of many earlier publications, had an enormous success. It was repeatedly reprinted throughout the nineteenth century, the last revised edition appearing in 1905.

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The significant words in all this rag-bag are backward, uncivilized, early and barbaric which, as can be seen, are treated as synonyms. This provides the clue to our cyclic folkloric history. The period during which folklore was accepted as a subject of at least approximate academic respectability in this country was almost exactly coincident with the currency of unilinear theories of social evolution among the professional anthropologists. Tylor's *Primitive Culture* (1871) set the style at the beginning, the twelve-volume edition of Frazer's *The Golden Bough* (1915) marks its close. Basic to the whole epoch is the assumption that a rationalist-agnostic monogamous society, backed up by late Victorian technology and a paternalistic Pax Britannica, is the

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of British academic anthropologists, and if it had been left to local endeavour it seems most unlikely that anything resembling these three formidable volumes would ever have got into print. This is specialist work, and not many people are going to pay ten guineas for a serial biography of twenty-five British folklorists plus a two-volume anthology of their writings, but the whole adds up to 1,260 pages, and for the enthusiast this is good value for money. Professor Dorson himself is unquestionably an enthusiast. He has been working on this project ever since he first visited London on a Guggenheim Fellowship twenty years ago. Meanwhile he has become President of the American Folklore Society and Director of the prestigious and well-endowed Folklore Institute of Indiana. At all times he seems to have had unrestricted access to the library and archives of the Folk-Lore Society of London, and this is his primary source.

As an historian, Professor Dorson is pedantic and narrow. His theme is the folklore of the British folklorists—who they were, and what they thought and wrote about their subject and about one another—nothing else matters. So his heroes emerge as dimmies living in a world without context. The manner is very transatlantic, and this has odd consequences for an English reader—a book published in 1813 is described as "timely for non-academic Victorians". Gladstone (who resigned from the Folk-Lore Society in 1896 because of the advanced agnostic opinions of the president, Edward Clodd) appears as "ex-Prime Minister William E. Gladstone"; the style is heavy with cliché ("Scotsmen are 'dour', efforts are 'monumental', erudition is 'uncanny'"), and every page is a clutter of authors' names and the titles of long forgotten publications. Even at this stage of the tale and fall of a semi-academic fashion deserves a minor niche in the history of late nineteenth-century thought.

In order to get things straight, Professor Dorson's readers need to put his laboriously extracted details back into their original social setting. For the main period the clique of gentlemen (some rich, some poor) who were the main spring of the whole folklore enterprise only numbered a dozen or so at all. They all knew one another intimately, yet they engaged in printed polemic of the most embittered sort. The issue whether two stories, one from South America and the other from India, were to be regarded as accidentally similar or historically connected was debated with a venom appropriate to a discussion of the theories of Charles Darwin in the backwoods of Tennessee. Professor Dorson offers no comment on this peculiarity, but the heart of the matter is surely that the dry-as-dust controversies between the Evolutionists and the Diffusionists aroused passion precisely because they tied in directly with some of the most deeply felt political issues of the time, particularly those of European colonialism. For example, the 1891 International Folklore Congress was used by I. S. Stuart-Glenne as a platform from which to advance the view that

in the origin of every civilisation of which we know anything there was a conflict of either racially or culturally higher or lower races, and particularly in the primary civilisations of Egypt and China, the conflict was between white and coloured or black races.

This is duly reported by Professor Dorson, but he does not remark that at this precise period, in history the governments of Great Britain, Germany and France were busily exchanging treaties designed to carve up the world of "coloured or black races" into colonial spheres of interest.

Indeed, Professor Dorson is altogether too detached; he not only fails to discuss the relations of his heroes to their social world, he also avoids all comment either on their relations with one another or on the merits of their respective intellectual positions. Any reader who is not himself a folklore addict is likely to feel like a shipwrecked mariner with "water water everywhere nor any drop to drink". The chronology is so scrupulously balanced that it takes 187 pages to go even as far as Tylor's *Primitive Culture* (1871). But this diligent

W.H. Auden City without Walls

A new collection of poems, Mr Auden's first since *About the House*. As well as the little poem, commissioned texts and occasional verses, the volume includes eight songs from 'Mother Courage'.

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by Eva Figes

"The dense, difficult style so perfectly matches the predicament of Konek that in the end it seems that no other style would have as effectively conveyed the rudiments of this man's life. It is Miss Figes's triumph that such an impression vividly remains, and her triumph also that she has created in a hard book a reality that one wants quite urgently to be involved with."

—William Trevor, *The Guardian* 28.

The Kasbas of Southern Morocco

by Rom Landau

"This attractive book is devoted to the little-known kasbas of the High Atlas, and the regions to the south. Rom Landau has been observing these unique buildings for the past twenty years, and he is able to describe them, and the life and customs of their owners and inhabitants, as if first hand. Illustrated with 11 photographs and two maps."

Intellectual Origins of American Radicalism

by Staughton Lynd

One of America's most distinguished young historians explores the links between the revolutionary ideals of the American past, and those of the present. His thesis is that American radicals still express themselves in the Revolutionary language of inalienable rights, a natural higher law, and the right to revolution; and that this is appropriate since there is unbroken continuity between the ideology of 1776 and the ideas of later variants of American radicalism.

Liebniz

by C. A. van Peursen

Professor van Peursen has written an introduction for students of philosophy. It is clear, comprehensive and scholarly, showing Leibniz's place in the history of philosophy and his relevance today, and giving the outline of his life. This translation by Hubert Hoskins of the Dutch edition of 1966 incorporates additional material by the author.

Milestones on the Dover Road

by John Dover Wilson

"This delightful autobiography confirms one's opinion of him, and adds to it a certain charm, the impression of a gallant spirit, full of enthusiasm and with an engaging innocence."

—A. L. Rowse, *The Spectator*

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John Dover Wilson

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of seventy-seven) are manuscript maps, nine of them before 1500; some of these, such as the important

HOOL PARTIES
drawings, and a wide variety of
eat Britain aged 4 to 17 years,
000 entries

The physical presentation of the volume, as a picture-book, is admirable. The number and variety of the illustrations furnish a rich and evocative body of reference material, and the process-work is of good

The publication, on Africa, that the selection of maps for reproduction is not equally satisfying. The great majority, including the ten in colour, are printed maps, which do not provide a full and even sufficient counterpart to the text. Some significant phases in transmission (for instance, the maps of Henricus Martellus and their influence on sixteenth-century cartography), though discussed in the text, are unrepresented in illustration—as are the manuscript maps which constitute the primary record of many episodes in the history of geographical discovery.

Edition Leipzig takes the more usual form of a facsimile atlas in large format (19½ x 12½ inches), with text in a separate monograph. More than half the maps are reproduced in colour, generally to a high standard; some of the monochrome plates are a little weak in impression. The regional division of the materials, while perhaps helpful to the geographer, tends to obscure the chronological sequence of the advancement of knowledge by discovery and mapping of the continent. Some reservation must again be expressed about the choice of subjects for reproduction. Fourteen out of seventy-seven are manuscript maps, nine of them before 1500; some of these, such as the important Zeitz world map of about 1470, have not been reproduced in colour before. The selection of printed maps is evidently, to some extent, determined by availability in east German libraries. Some important phases in the mapping of Africa are accordingly neglected: for instance, the charting of the west coast from Portuguese voyages in the fifteenth century, Italian printed cartography of the sixteenth century, and the mapping of Zambia by Portuguese and French in the seventeenth century. Four English maps are represented by versions re-engraved in later editions.

The plates, mostly reproduced in original size, constitute nevertheless a valuable collection of illustrative material, enhanced by Dr. Klemp's detailed and professional commentary. This gives a brief but sufficient physical description of each map, biographical information, and an analysis of its content in relation to the sources and the cartographic evolution.

Each of these volumes, in its way, is a welcome addition to the reference shelves. Future projectors who command comparable technical resources for the reproduction of early maps will earn the gratitude of students and collectors if, after the example of Sauer and Nordenskiöld, they cast their net more widely and sort their catch with discrimination.

Like others in the Studio Vista/Utton Pictureback series, Anthony Bertram's *Florentine Sculpture* (\$9pp., 12s. 6d.) gives a highly compressed, tourist's guide to its subject. Bertram even crams in anecdotes from the lives of the sculptors and the city's history, but it is skillfully done and the illustrations, on every opening, are well reproduced.

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Books received

Aviation

DWIGGINS, DON. *Flying Daredevils of the Roaring Twenties*. 151pp. Arthur Barker. 30s.

Surplus training aeroplanes were cheap to buy in the United States after the First World War and scores of ex-servicemen, who wanted to go on flying, bought them and set off on barnstorming ventures. Among them were men like Lindbergh, Curtis and Hawks, who were destined to progress to bigger things. Mr. Dwiggin has extracted from newspapers and magazines a collection of the stories about their perilous performances; about their associates including women who went wing-walking, parachuting, and climbing from one aeroplane to another in flight; about the hazardous beginnings of air mail; and about the optimistic attempts to start commercial services. This book to a large extent explains why flying took so long to live down its reputation of foolhardiness.

KILLEN, JOHN. *A History of Marine Aviation*. 246pp. Muller. £2 10s.

So many wartime operations have taken place over the sea that the historian of naval aviation has a wide choice of exciting stories to tell to illustrate the qualities of the aircraft involved. One of the best told by Mr. Killen is how during the Second World War an intercepted message allowed United States Navy pilots from Guadalcanal to attack Japanese aircraft in which Admiral Yamamoto and his staff were flying and so, with the help of long-range fuel tanks, to "execute" the Japanese naval commander. This book is full of information about the aircraft, military and civil.

SCHUYLER, KEITH. *Elusive Horizons*. 176pp. Barnes. £2 5s.

Mr. Schuyler, as a pilot in the United States Army Air Force in 1944, made seven raids over Germany in a Liberator bomber and became a prisoner of war as a result of the last. His account of the tensions and anxieties again makes clear the impersonal nature of this aspect of war, so that no serious sense of the suffering caused on the ground afflicted most of those who were so absorbed with the dangers threatening them.

Biography and Memoirs

TILLYER, P. W. and HUGH, R. H. *Not For Glory*. 113pp. Maxwell. 35s.

A plain man's experience of the First World War, the book records the service of Gilbert Hall, an infantryman who was ultimately commissioned from the ranks. The authors provide a workmanlike setting by way of maps, campaign notes and so on, and a good selection of pictures recalls the period. The chief value of the book, however, lies in Mr. Hall's detailed memories, particularly of life in the trenches.

Chess

HOROWITZ, I. A. and ROTHEMUND, P. I. *The Complete Book of Chess*. 372pp. Oliver-Macmillan. 15s.

This is a paperback edition of a book originally published under the more appropriate title of *The Personality of Chess*. It is a large book and contains a variety of interesting and not-so-interesting topics, but by no stretch of the imagination could it be regarded as a complete book of chess. The emphasis is on American personalities in chess, and a reprint of a remarkable interview with that enfant terrible of the chess world, Bobby Fischer, is particularly interesting.

LASKER, EDWARD. *Modern Chess Strategy*. 217pp. G. Bell. 25s.

In this second edition of a book that was intended, according to the blurb, to supersede the author's famous *Chess Strategy*, Mr. Lasker has

revised and added material to bring the work up to date. Unfortunately, it soon becomes apparent that whereas the author showed brilliant ability in *Chess Strategy*, that he thoroughly understood the methods of classical chess-masters, he is very much at sea with modern players. The best part of this book is what is left over from the previous book, and the selection of games, by comparison with that in the earlier work, is poor and unhelpful.

History

GRAHAM, FRANK (Editor). *Devon 100 Years Ago*. 88pp. Newton Abbot. David and Charles, with Frank Graham. 30s.

For those who do not have access to the old topographical books of a century or more ago, this pleasant series makes a satisfying substitute. The Devonshire volume, like the recent one for Cornwall, borrows largely from Allen's *Devon and Cornwall Illustrated*, dating from the early 1830s. The 139 plates from this and other sources portray largely coastal scenes and towns; apart from Plymouth and Devonport, most are small self-contained fishing centres, and apparently unvisited. The holiday-maker in search of quiet and solitude will view the collection wistfully.

HILL, ADRIAN. *Cromwell and Kilsnoe*. 200pp. Frank Cass. £3 15s.

With the present (planning) racist growth in the United States of interest in "Black Studies", it is interesting in this volume to look back over years of Negro American concern with Africa. This collection is arranged in sections under general headings: "Let's go home to Africa"; "How Negro Americans can help as individuals and as organizations"; "When I was in Africa"; and "Negro self-identity and Pan-Africanism".

There are notable exceptions—such as the contribution from W.E.B. DuBois, who lived and worked in Africa—but in general the writings here displayed are more significant, as the publishers suggest, for the insight they provide into American problems than for their illumination of Africa's. A valuable reference work.

MAJUM, S. C. *Indian Civilization: The Formative Period*. 204pp. Similar: Indian Institute of Advanced Study. £2 5s.

Like so many other books dealing primarily with methodology, this book is not very easy reading, but no one who is interested, whether as a student or as an investigator, in Indian archaeology can afford to ignore it. Professor Majum argues cogently that it is essential, if archaeological studies are to be fruitful for anything except filling museums with potsherds, to supplement the results of fieldwork with the aid of anthropology, ecology, and other social sciences. In other words, it requires "a balanced combination of all the research means", if it is to contribute to a real understanding of India's past. That this approach is both suggestive and helpful is shown by Professor Majum's own investigation of the place of Harappan culture among the foundations of Indian civilization, which brings out very clearly its widespread influence, and at the same time illuminates many commonly-accepted theories of the relations between the Aryans, speakers and the Dravidians. As well, it provides something of a key to the reasons why cultural-historical forces have in the past always proved strong enough to defy all efforts to forge true political unity, while at the same time providing the essential elements of the "Indianism" so easily detectable by the observer. This book, in short, is a pioneering effort which deserves to be taken very seriously.

Railways

JACKSON, ALAN. *London's Termini*. 36pp. Newton Abbot. David and Charles. £3 3s. up to January '71; 1970; thereafter £4.

"The great railway termini were not arranged in accordance with any pre-

determined plan", remarks Mr. Jackson. Very true: in a world of competition for convenience it is doubtful if, as a team, they would make the quarter-finals; but it they are short on planning they are long on character, and in his tour of the railway cathedrals of London from Euston to Marylebone Mr. Jackson succeeds in illuminating not only the character but also railway history, architecture and social impact. It is easy to see that he has spent many hours under the clock and the train indicator, for he catches exactly the flavour and ambience of Liverpool Street, Paddington, Waterloo and the rest. This is a most enjoyable book, reflecting a sound knowledge of railway practice as well as a piquant style that season-ticket holders in particular will relish.

Religion

GRAHAM, ADRIAN. *Conversations: Christian and Buddhist*. 206pp. Collins. 30s.

"Dialogue" is all the rage these days; and for once we actually do have a series of dialogues between a very "with it" Benedictine priest and a series of Zen masters, for good measure, one with Gary Snyder on "I Ching and all that". Like all books on Zen you never seem to get anywhere, and one comes away with the impression that Dom Adriel finishes up with an awkward feeling that he has not succeeded in penetrating to the heart of the matter, particularly as he seems to idolize the hippies for whom, it appears, Zen is by now a little *jeu de mots*. Nor is it at all apparent what kind of Catholic Dom Adriel is. On Christian ethics he says: "Perhaps I'm inclined to think that I have Christianity as an absolute ethic, except in the terms that anything that serves to aggrandize the ego at the expense of other people is wrong. Apart from that I'm not sure that ultimate Christianity would consider anything to be wrong." We are not told what "ultimate" Christianity is supposed to be.

When talking with his own com-

patriots he says things that disclose that even in his own opinion there is a lot wrong with Zen, notably a distressing lack of compassion. It is all very chatty and pleasant, but still the book makes no positive claims and is at least a genuine attempt at mutual understanding so much so, indeed, that the Christian case (if there is one) is never presented. One cannot help feeling that Dom Adriel is a little out of his depth.

WALKER, ALAN. *Breakthrough*. 92pp. Fontana. 5s.

Alan Walker, the Methodist clergyman who established the "Life Line" in Australia, has written a quite admirable little book which he subtitled "Rediscovering the Holy Spirit". He has been impressed by what he calls "the enlightened Church" of our time, when God seems to have been exiled from his world, and he suggests that its true cause is in the modern neglect of the theology of the Holy Spirit. We do not recognize the activity of the Spirit in our difficult world, and of this he could claim that the Life Line, or in this country its counterpart the Samaritans, is ample evidence. The Church has allowed itself to be frightened too easily by the remarkable achievements of the secular world; and the recovery of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit, and a readiness to see what the Spirit is actually doing, is, he argues, the Church's primary need. He writes modestly, but out of a real experience of the work of the Spirit, and the book, small as it is, might do something to ally at least some of the "ferment" from which the Church draws its depression.

Sociology

KRAMSZ, LEO. *Sociology in Britain: A Survey of Research*. 222pp. Batsford. £2 2s.

Dr. Kramsz, a sociology lecturer at the City University, London, has attempted something extremely worthwhile. The sociology boom of the past decade or so has not been documented or assessed, Dr. Kramsz

has gone through to the late 1960s, the *British National Bibliography*, the *Index* to higher education, the basis of a review of research in Britain.

Unfortunately, he has not presented it rather like a reference work. References come fast: upwards of 100 authors are noted, briefly. Respectful salutes are made to X and to Y, and in such a pedantic way the reader does not get the broad sweep of the direction of the research. The main trouble is a tendency to repeat what is said in one study or another, either considering applications or trying to find relevance for society and professional sociology. The book will be valuable, without actually reading, barking on Ph.D. theses. Non-sociologists who seek through the complexity of British sociology will not use it as a guide.

Travel

TOWNSEND, DIANE. *Myself Call*. 22pp. Unwin. £2 5s.

Derek Townsend makes plans for a safari to Africa, simple as a trip to the States. This unfussiness and freedom of reader, not overlaid with boring detail, is seen in Ford's *Outing at Nairobi* for Arusha in Tanzania to Kenya; on to Uganda; to a Land Rover on route home on a V.I.P. The photographer has taken shots of animals, national parks and food. Peter Scott provides the text of the proceedings. The book is going to National Appeal of the Life Fund.

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Times Newspapers Limited have a vacancy for an INDEXER

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DOCUMENTATION OFFICER

Vacancies exist for Technical Officers in the Documentation Section of the British Standards Institution. The work will mainly be concerned with the universal decimal classification, and applicants must therefore be fully conversant with this system and have experience in using it for classification purposes.

Successful applicants will assist in the completion of the English Full Edition of the U.D.C. and, with relevant committees, in the revision and up-dating of its schedules. Candidates should preferably have a knowledge of French and German which is necessary for working in association with the Federation Internationale de Documentation.

The successful candidates will be offered salaries commensurate with their experience and qualifications. Good working conditions, including staff restaurant and contributory Pension Scheme.

Please apply, enclosing a brief resume of education, qualifications and experience to the Manager, Establishment Department.



British Standards Institution,
2 Park Street, London, W1Y 4AA
(quoting reference 15/69)

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian (male) in the Institute's Library, comprising reference and lending sections and a wide-ranging information service. Candidates should be Chartered Librarians aged around 25. Reference library experience and the ability to supervise staff are essential; familiarity with the U.D.C. classification and some experience of economic/commercial work would be an advantage.

Enrolments, depending upon experience, of around £1,500 with contributory pension and widows scheme. Five-day week; luncheon club.

Written applications stating age, educational/professional qualifications, experience and current salary should be sent to The Librarian, The Institute of Bankers, 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian. Candidates must hold a professional qualification and preferably should have had experience in a library. A university degree is desirable but not essential. The commencing salary will be at any point within the scale £1,815 to £2,280 plus 10% London Allowance according to qualifications and experience. Applications with the names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary, Enfield Education Committee, 100 High Street, Enfield, London, N.4, marked "Librarian", not later than September 29.

LINCOLNSHIRE LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian. Candidates must hold a professional qualification and preferably should have had experience in a library. A university degree is desirable but not essential. The commencing salary will be at any point within the scale £1,815 to £2,280 plus 10% London Allowance according to qualifications and experience. Applications with the names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary, Lincolnshire Library, 100 High Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, marked "Librarian", not later than September 29.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian. Candidates must hold a professional qualification and preferably should have had experience in a library. A university degree is desirable but not essential. The commencing salary will be at any point within the scale £1,815 to £2,280 plus 10% London Allowance according to qualifications and experience. Applications with the names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary, Sutton Education Committee, 100 High Street, Sutton, London, marked "Librarian", not later than September 29.

BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND GALLERY

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian. Candidates must hold a professional qualification and preferably should have had experience in a library. A university degree is desirable but not essential. The commencing salary will be at any point within the scale £1,815 to £2,280 plus 10% London Allowance according to qualifications and experience. Applications with the names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary, Stalybridge Public Library and Gallery, 100 High Street, Stalybridge, Lancashire, marked "Librarian", not later than September 29.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian. Candidates must hold a professional qualification and preferably should have had experience in a library. A university degree is desirable but not essential. The commencing salary will be at any point within the scale £1,815 to £2,280 plus 10% London Allowance according to qualifications and experience. Applications with the names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary, Buckinghamshire Education Committee, 100 High Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, marked "Librarian", not later than September 29.

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